DIFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON ST MS, out in advance.

DAILY HERALD 2 couts per copy, A per annum.

WEEKLY HERALD, every Sulveday, at 6% conto per 85 per annum; the European edition, 24 per annum; the European edition, 24 per annum; to g Great Britain, or 35 to any part of the Continent,

A to include posture.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important of the containin NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do

SOB PRINTING executed with neutness, cheapmens and des ADVERTISEMENTS renowed every day.

AMESEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Tight Rors-Foundation of the Rival Papers.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Lave and Dury-Fire

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bood st.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE PRIMA DONNA CHAMBERS STREET THEATRE, Cate Burton's Shore

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-Afternoo BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-TEE INVINC

QEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, 585 Broadway-Err

MEPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway—Negro Malodies, Dances and Eccentracities by the Campacilis. New York, Sunday, October 12, 1856.

Interesting letters from our correspondents at adon, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, together with the speech of Minister Dallas before the Hertfordhire Agricultural Society, are published in to-day's paper. The New York correspondent of the Lon don Times gives a graphic description of the confudon which daily occurs in the business thoroughfare of our city, owing to the transaction of such an onse traffic within our parrow limits. His hints relative to a remedy, by the construction of docks for warehousing goods, and the keeping of stores merely as sample rooms, are worthy of attention.

Another budget of letters from our correspondentn Pennsylvania, giving some interesting particulars of the progress of the Presidential campaign in paper. Politics in the old Keystone are now at hite heat.

There has been nothing further done in the case of the supposed slave bark Panchita, except that Mr. Dalrymple, the Secretary of the Mixed Comnission on the African coast, has had his baggare delivered to him without being searched, on his making an affidavit as to its contents. We are informed that the credit of the seizure of this vessel which was effected by Deputy Marshals De Angelis and Nevin-is due to Mr. J. L. Degraw, the Clearance Clerk in the Naval Office, who promptly communicated his suspicions to the United States District Attorney and Marshal Hillyer. Mr. Degra w has displayed sagacity and energy in this matte and has proved himself worthy of his office.

Elsewhere we copy from a Cincinnati paper couple of documents proving beyond all question a coalition between the Buchanan and Fillmore lead

The Treasurer of the Relief Society at Fort Hamilton acknowledges the receipt of \$2,009, subscribed n aid of the yellow fever sufferers at that place. Mr. Charles E. Sears, the Treasurer, has himself been attacked by fever, but is now convalescent.

The report of the City Inspector exhibits a fur-ther improvement in the public health. The list of deaths during the past week shows a decrease of 44, as compared with the week previous. Of diseases of the stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs alone, the decrease is 36. In other respects there no change of importance to note. The following shows the mortality of last week and the we

Week ending Oct 4...68 55 138 127 380 The following were among the principal causes of death the past week, as compared with those of the

week preceding:-	Week ending	West	k ending
Disease.	Out 4.	** 00	Oct. 11.
Countemption	62		50
Choiera infantum	30		7
Cholera merbus	1		1
Convulsions (infantile)	15		21
Diarrhova	16		7
Dysentery	12		
Debihty (miantile)	12		. 4
Inflammation of the nowels	9		10
Scarlot lever	0		9
Measies	2		4
Maraemus (infantile)	39		36
There were also 7 deaths	of dropsy.	4 of	dropsy

in the head, 4 of croup, 5 of typnoid fever, 12 booping cough, 13 of inflammation of the lungs, 5 of palsy, 3 of smallpox, 7 of teething, 11 premature hirths, 24 stillborn, and 11 from violent causes. Of the whole number 36 were inmates of the public

The following table gives the classification of diseases and the total number of deaths caused by each disease during the two weeks ending —

disease natitle the san acces ending		
	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11
Bones, joints, &c	6	-
Brain and nerves	58	59
Generative organs		- 3
Beart and blood vessels	7	7
Langs, throat, &c	89	96
Old see	***	1
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	13	19
Pullborn and premature birth	34	35
Stomach, bower and other digestive		-
OFEREN	134	98
Uncertain seat and general tevers	39	31
Unknown	1	1
Wrinary organs	9	,
	-	200
Total	999	990
The following is a comparison of	the n	umber of

deaths last week with those of corresponding weeks in 1854 and 1855:---

Week ending Oct. 14, 1854. Week ending Oct. 13, 1855. Week ending Oct. 11, 1856.

The annexed table shows the temperature of the atmosphere during the past week, the range of the barometer, the variations of the wind currents, and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz :- at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock

0	P	9 4.		9 4. 3		M. 3 P. M.		9 P. M.		M.	151	7
que d' de West	the chick Month	Baruneter	Thermanneter.	PPLE	Barumder	Thermilmeter.	Wind	Barometer	Thermaneter.	Wind	or pushed, might	in, inder
Sun. Sun. Men. Tues Wed. Thur. Frid.	4567-8910	30.54 30.55 30.43 30.43 30.43 30.65 30.53	54 60 60 51 59	N.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W.W	30 54 30 52 50 43 30 58 30 64 30 63	一幅機15部4の1	# W W W	30.54 30.43 30.43 30.63 30.63 30.51 30.41	なのはののののの	S. W. S. W. S. S. W.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	00-1

rday-A. M. Clear and pleasant; P. M. clear and

iearant.
Sunday—A. M. foggy; P. M. clear.
Banday—A. M. light fog; P. M. clear and pleasant.
Tuecday—A. M., clear; P. M., ught shawers.
Wednesday—A. M. clear; P. M. clear.
Thursday—A. M. clear: P. M. clear.
Friday—A. M. clear and pleasant; P. M., clear.
Saturday—A. M. clear and pleasant; P. M., clear.

The cotton market was active yesterday, with sales of between 3,000 and 4,000 bales, which pretty well swept the market, and included some lots to arrive. Middling uplands closed at about 13c. per Flour was firmer, and closed at an advance of about 5c. per barrel. Wheat was steady, with fair sales of red at \$1 48 a \$1 52—the latter figure for choice-and white at \$1 60 a \$1 61 a \$1 62 for Southern and Western white. Corn was sold moderately at esc. a 67c. Pork was in rather better demand, with sales of mess at \$20 50 a \$20 624. Sugars were again quite active, and sold at full prices, part to refiners and part to jobbers, with probably some lots on speculation. Coffee was quiet. Freights were unchanged, with moderate engagements.

The Artful Dodger-Mr. Fillmore on the Kansas Issue—An Artful Dodge to Bodge tt. Of all the characters in a great political question like the present, that of theartful-aodger is the meanest and most contemptible. The bloody border ruffian, the rampant Southern disunionist, the fanatical abolitionist, the reckless democratic spoilsman and bruiser, may be classed among the despicable disorganizers of the day; but they at least have the merit of a decided position in reference to the main issues of the battle. We know where to find them; but the artful dodger, who is anything or nothing as the occasion may require, is the meanest of all the mean plotters for office and plunder. To this low standard of depreciation has Mr. Fillmore fallen in the political market. He is an artful dodger-he is anything or nothing as may serve his purpose. Read his late Southern letter, which we publish elsewhere in these columns, and his appended views upon the Missouri compromise and the affairs of

was there ever such paltry dodging since the letter of Martin Van Buren and the Cincinnati platform? In this amiable Southern letter, slippery as an eel, Mr. Fillmore speaks of "all the sacrifices I have made to maintain the constitutional rights of the South"-"and so of the North, after all I have done to maintain her constitutional rights." But we ask, what in the name of common sense has he done for either side in the way of sacrifices? He has sacrificed a smaller office for a larger office all the way through. When President, he sacrificed his personal enemies to make room, in good fat offices, for his personal friends, signed the bills passed by Congress, permitted the last fatal Lopez expedition to get off to Cuba, and allowed spoliations to be committed upon the treasury to the extent of many a hundred thousand dollars. We are sorry to say, however, that the distinguished Fillmon men implicated in the profits of the great Gardner swindle of more than half a million, were never sacrificed at all.

So much for Mr. Fillmore's "sacrifices." Next for his principles. He says, "I am for the whole Union, North and South, East and West." Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, will endorse this sen timent; but he is frank enough to give us his conditions; so with Pierce and Buchanan and the democratic party; so with Gerritt Smith, the abolition candidate. Even Lloyd Garrison is for the Union, North, South, East and West, if you will adopt his measures upon the slavery question. Upon the subject of the restoration of the Missouri compromise, Mr. Fillmore tells us that that thing being utterly impracticable, he is in favor of establishing the people of the Territories "ultimately in the right of determining the character of their own institutions, without in timidation by mobs and without interference from the States." This platform for Kansas is very cloudy. What does Mr. Fillmore mean by ultimately?"-that the people of Kansas have no intermediate power over the institution of slavery, or what? What does he mean by mobs?-and what by State interference? Mr. Pierce and his order ruffian party have pursued and punished the Northern Kansas Emigrant Aid Societies as the mobs of Kansas; and they have been denounce rom one end of the country to the other by the Buchanan democracy and Fillmore organs as se many "interferences from the States."

But while the position and platform of th Pierce administration and the democratic party are clearly established by their acts as the policy of making Kansas a slave State by force of arms. Mr. Fillmore still sits astride the fence. In the South his views may be construed against the free State settlers of Kansas; in the North in favor of those settlers; and we presume that he has written these views with the deliberate object of a louble construction, to suit both sides of Mason and Dixon's line. This is what we call the mean and deceptive policy of the "artful dodger." It is the thimble-rigger's trick of the little joker, or the paltry game of the patent safe. Mr. Fillmore upon one point is consistent. It

fact, there was no escape from it. He had committed himself too far in advance to fall back It is upon the question of the policy and expe diency of the repeal of the Missouri compromis He condemns it as hotly as ever; but he ac quiesces, and puts in the most cloudy and unsatis factory exposition we have ever seen of the "ultimate" doctrine of popular sovereignty. Substan tially it is the plea of the Pierce administration but Mr. Pierce and the democracy have proved what they mean by their acts. The policy and practical matter of fact views of Mr. Fillmore. in reference to Kansas as a slave State, or Kansas as a free State, are studiously kept out of sight. As he says, however, never a word or a syllable in the shape of a pro test against the bloody policy of this Pierce ad ministration in Kansas; as he is conveniently dumb concerning that bogus Missouri Legisla ture, its infamous laws, and the atrocious proceedings of the democratic officials of Kansacivil and military, to enforce those laws, we must conclude that Mr. Fillmore acquiesces in this ruffian policy of making Kansas a slave State by fire and sword.

We are the more impressed with this conclusion from the deplorable position of Mr. Fillmor as a Presidential candidate. He is the modern Don Quixotte upon his travels to save the coun try. In a serious, practical view, we can only re gard him in Georgia as the Knight of the Sor rowful Figure, and in New York as the squire of James Buchanan. Let us await the developements from the people of the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on Tuesday next. They will probably open the eyes of the Sage of Buffalo, and bring this outside Fillmore

movement to a speedy solution. BRANCH'S MANIFESTO. We publish this morning the document of the season—the manifesto of the stump candidate for the Mayoralty, Stephen H. Branch. It will be read with the attention that is due to the fame of the writer, and to the gravity of the charges he brings against the party of the Know Nothings. That Mr. Branch has been swindled by that party; that they engaged him, agreed to pay him, and afterwards backed out, is made too clear to admit of any doubt: and the only possible inference is either tha the party is not worth five thousand dollars or that it is the most shamelessly dishonest of all the parties of the day. We incline to the former opinion. In view of the approaching dissolution of Know Nothingism in the arms of Fillmore and Brooks, no doubt the members are loath to par out money; perhaps the whole batch of the poli ticians, from Brooks to Scroggs, are not worth

In view of the hard treatment of Mr. Branch we hope the people will give him due conside ration. He is a far abler man than Mr. Barker. and would make a far better Mayor.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BOGES DEMOCRACY .- We inderstand that the same set of patriots who were beaten both in the General Committee and Nominating Conventions at Tammany Hall, met on Friday evening last in the oyster cellar of Windust, and proceeded to fill up their city ticket, headed by Libby for Mayor. The leaders of the oyster house democracy are James M. Smith, Jr., Horace F. Clark and John R. Briggs, each of whom are regular democratic candidates for Congress, and yet have started up a bogudemocratic ticket in Windust's oyster cellar They have probably done so to show how dexterously they can manage defeat themselves, and how nicely can jump Jim Crow up town, down town around town, and all over town. Whether or no Sickles assisted at this oyster house patriotic reunion we have not learned. These fellows are the same that were crushed out at Tammany by the redoubtable Fernando Wood, but have since received regular nominations for Congress. The are trying to be regular on the Congression ticket, but at the same time are getting up a oyster house nomination in opposition to the regular city ticket put forth by Tammany. Sickle has also received their nomination in the Third Congressional district. It was a sort of moci anction affair, and was knocked down to him a a sort of Peter Funk, there being no one who would lay down the hard cash for the sake of be ing ingloriously beaten.

The syster cellar convention nominated as candidate for the office of City Judge a Mr. Pin ney, and also named several other persons to fill up the city ticket. We understand that Mr Pinney has been heretofore considered a respect able man. He has sat on the bench, somewher in the country, but it was a tailor's bench. Find ing his ambition soaring above his thrifty voca tion, and being anxious to be considered some thing more than the ninth part of a man, he dropped his shears and went into a lawyer office, where he picked up some bits of Black stone, and then came to this city-where all the great prizes for political patriots are served ou -and sets himself up as a candidate for City Judge. He is still determined to sit on the bench and manage suits. Formerly it was a tailor's bench-now it is the Bench of the Court of Ser sions; formerly he managed suits of clothes, now he desires to sit in judgment upor suits at law Politics bring strange materials together, and drag queer people up to the surface in singular ways. These combinations, quarrels, uproar and turmoils among the candidates of the different factions of the democracy bode no good for poor, unhappy James Buchanan.

A RAT UP FOR GOVERNOR.—A committee of printers have published a manifesto against the candidateship of Erastus Brooks, denouncing him as a rat, that is to say, a man who is always trying to cut down the wages of the poor printers and to shave them out of their hard earnings The representations of these respectable men de serve careful attention, and we hope that every man who has known what it is to be groun down by a grasping employer, and every prin ter especially, will remember that now they have an opportunity of repaying a portion of the poor man's debt to Erastus Brooks.

We speak thus confidently in confirmation the authors of the anti-Brooks manifesto, because we know of our own knowledge that such is the character of both James and Erastus Brooksthat they are capable of any meanness or dirty dealing that will save them a few dollars. It is notorious that the Express is mainly written and compiled by young men, chiefly foreigners, who are entrapped by one or other of the Brookses into making long agreements to work for the Express for \$5 or \$6 a week. If the truth were known, the private history of the Express newspaper would surpass, in point of atrocity of meanries that are told of the shirt manufacturers and cheap tailors. The same policy is pursued throughout. It is understood, for instance, that all the stationery consumed in the Express office is obtained by Erastus Brooks from the State Senate; just as James Brooks, when he was in Congress, used to walk round the members' desks after the sitting, pick up the pens, blotting paper and wafers that were left there, and send them to his newspaper office for consumption.

We think that if James and Erastus Brooks would pay more attention to the welfare of the unfortunates who are in their employ, so as a least to pay them their just dues, and less to the salvation of Colonel Fremont's soul, it would redound to the credit of their character, and in the end would prove the most profitable policy.

SECRET FAMILY INFLUENCES-NEPOTISM-Ex-Governor Floyd, of Virginia, who, as an ora tor, is bardly equal to Captain Rynders, it will be recollected, rather indelicately alluded, in his written harangue, the other day in Wall street, to the expediency of a combination between the Buchananites and Fillmoreites to prevent the election of Fremont, and thereby "save the Union." We exposed the proposition at the time as a contrivance which, if carried out, was intended to secure the failure of an election of President by the people, and throw it into the House of Representatives; and that it was hoped then to prevent the election of President by the House, and thus devolve that office upon Mr Breckinridge, who will certainly be chosen by the democratic majority of the Senate.

We suspect that Mr. Floyd had his persons family feelings to gratify by this arrangement and that he is not heart and soul a Buchana man, but really and truly for Breckinridge Governor Wise, his political rival in Virginia leads the Buchanan phalanx in that State, and doubtless expects to be one of Buchanan's Cabinet and also to double the price of his nig gers. Governor Floyd was originally named John Buchanan Floyd, though his dislike of Buchanan, we presume, has been such in past times that he has occasionally dropped the B.: but as it stands for Breckinridge as well as Buchapan, we understand he has recently resumed it. Mr. John Cabell Breckinridge is descended from several of the F. F. V.'s, and is a near relative of Gov. Floyd and also of Col. Preston, of Kentucky, who, as well as the Governor, is in the city on a fashionable tour, and it is to these two gentlemen chiefly that Mr. Breckinridge owes his nomination to the Vice Presidency at Cincinnati-both of them being members of that Convention-it being the debut of Col. Preston after his sommersault from whiggery to democracy.

It is a capital thing to have good kin, as John

A. King said in his speech at Syracuse; besides, we believe Col. Preston commanded the Kentucky regiment in which Major Breckinridge served in Mexico; so, in addition to the tie of family relationship between him and Major B. there exists that of brothers-in-arms. We have heard, also, that both Goy. Floyd and Col. Preston are closely connected by marriage with the lady of Col. Fremont, and we should not be as ed if that strong family attachment, so characteristic of the Virginia and Kentucky aristocracy. (we beg pardon, the democratic F. F.'s of those States) should really induce them in their inmost hearts to prefer Fremont to Buchanan.

THE OPERA WAR-WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH THE ACADEMY !- We are requested by several young ladies to inquire what is to become of them if something is not done for the perma nent establishment of the Italian Opera? have received numerous letters upon the sub ject-dear, delicious, heart-breaking, rose tinted, new mown hay perfumed bille deux-and we as sure our fair correspondents, one all, old and young, handsome and ugly, that no efforts on our part shall be wanting to bring about the success of the cause nearest and dearest to their hearts and hoops.

"What," asks one of our correspondents, " existence to the woman of society before the party season commences, without the Opera?" What, indeed! a life without a motive—a dreary waste without a vernal shrub—a desert without single casis. If something is not done for the Opera very shortly, we may expect to hear that some ornament of fashionable society has severed the thread of existence with the bell cord of her own boudoir

Truly, the operatic sky looks cloudy. Phalen the First Consul of the Academy, and Coit, the Second Consul, hold consultations with all the other Consuls, while the ex-empresario finds his Elba at the Assembly Rooms. The Fifth avenue is in great tribulation meantime, and all the splendid opera dresses are lying unused in dusty wardrobes, while all the young ladies and old ladies mourn, and, fike Rachel, refuse to be comforted. The terror has even spread to the great dry goods shops, the chief losers by the close of the Academy, which was a better place for the display of their wares than even Stewart's palace itself. The Broadway dealers would find it a good investment to subscribe something handsome for some enterprising entrepreneur to make the fiftieth attempt to establish the Italian Opera upon a permanent basis. Something must be done for the young ladies, North and South, before the Union is dissolved.

What is the prospect? The terrible losses of some of the former managers seem to have struck terror into the hearts of the most daring specu lators. Yet the Opera pays somebody. One manager-Mr. Paine-lost, they say, from eighty to a hundred thousand dollars, and yet some of his employés bought blocks of brick houses made European tours, kept fast horses, and other wise imitated those officeholders who make large fortunes out of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum-spending at the same time five thousand a year. This is a most splendid exercise of that financiering ability of which we have had so many remarkable instances of late. In spite o all these risks there are, we presume, some rash individuals who will, like Quintus Curtius, jump into the chasm and save their country's Opera. The Chevalier Wikoff, upon whom several young ladies hung their hopes, hangs back He is flying a higher kite. Until he has demo lished Palmerston and given Louis Napoleon that splendid puff, he withdraws himself from art. The sad plight of the Opera has his sinceres sympathy-he mourns over it, and even shed half a tear, but that soon dried up. Ullman, who might be expected to come to the rescue, is getting ready the concerts of Thalberg, the king of pianists, and he cannot come. Maretzek won't pay the rent, and the executive committee is disgusted with his oratory. All these chaps are in the position of the guests who were bidden to the wedding feast and pleaded a previous engage-

ment as a reason for their non-attendance. In this dilemma we would suggest that Signor fair field, and profiting by his past experience he may yet permanently establish the Italian Opera and save the Union. His brother is a distinguished composer, and together they might form a combination that would be invincible. At all events, Mr. Phalen, let them try the experiment. We advise the Consuls of the Opera to apply at once to Mr. Fry. Give him a chance,

REPUBLICANISM OF ALL COLORS.—The names of parties and factions sometimes have singular origins. Two or three years ago the members of certain political party called themselves republicans, and from being opposed to African slavery they received the name of black republicans This is a misnomer; the party which seeks to force the negroes on Kansas by military violence are your true blacks, while the others are white republicans; but n'importe. But what shall we call the disunion and disorganizing party which now flourishes under the leadership of the Hoo Preston S. Brooks, Governor Wise, the Hon, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Keitt and others? They should be called the red republicans, from their marked resemblance to the red republicans of France, who like them, are in favor of blood, military despo tism, violence and rapine. So we have our black and our red republican party, and besides thes we have the Fillmore party, a sort of go-between, emasculated republicans or hybrids.

MR. SEWARD ON THE STUMP.-The Ho. William H. Seward is to speak on the stump at Poughkeepsie this week. We shall look for speech with some anxiety, for we desire to see whether any amount of pressure can induce him to make a straight-forward, practical polit's cal speech. Hitherto be has talked magazine articles, of no sort of practical effect or weight with the people, and many have suspected that if the candidate had been William H. Seward and not John C. Fremont, it would have been a different matter. We shall see in a day or two what basis there may be for these conjectures.

Ledger, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856, remaining in the Philadel phia Post office us called for-no doubt misdirected :-

phia Post office us called for— NEW YORK HOUSES.

J. H. Abeel & Co.
Geo. S. Appleton.
Collins & Lightbody.
Evans & Co.
T. Jones & Co.
Kenny & Leckwood.
James C. Morse; no doubt
intended for Jas. O. Morse
& Co.
Tapscott & Co. Fagely, Heird & Co.
Poland, Jenkins & Co.
Wm. Rhodes & Son; integed for Willard, Rhodes Hunt & Webster.
Julius A. Palmer & Co.

DEATH FROM VIOLENCE -Coroner Connery held at uest at No. 107 West Twenty-seventh street, upon the body of a woman, named margaret acchery, who cam to her death, as it is alleged, from improper and violet tresiment at the bands of her husband. The accused, appears, was in the habit of beating the deceased, and of Thursday night he abused her in ruch a manner th death followed some hours afterwards. The jury, in the case, rendered a verdict of "Death from arachulis, the result of improper treatment from her husband." Do ceased was 45 years of ago, and was a native of Ireland. STRANGIAD WHILE EATING.—Coroner Hills held an in quest yesterday, at No. 10 Washington street, upon the body of a man, named Timothy McCauley, who was strangled while eating a piece of meat at the above mentosed piace. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. Decembed was a native of Ireland, and was 60 years of age. THE LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The Florida Election

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 11, 1656 The Americans have carried Columbia county, Fiorid by 40 majority; also Duval and Madison counties, in the by 40 majority; also Duval and Madison counties, in the same State, by large majorities. Returns from Middle Florida show large American gains, and it is believed

Wassington, Oct. 11, 1866.
The Americans have a majority of about 20 in Jackse

ounty.

The democratic majority in St. John's county is 130; i Nassau, 20; and in Potnam, 25. Jefferson and Alcabu

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1856. A party of Kansas emigrants, chiefly from Ohio, Ill nois and Wisconsin, to the number of about 300, including women and children, on arriving at Taber, Iowa, on the 1st inst., received intelligence of the approach of Governor Geary with 250 dragoons to oppose their entrance into the Territory. They, however, determined to proceed on their journey till fired upon, and it was expected they would meet the troops at Little Nebraska river, on the

We have advices from Kansas to the 1st inst., stating that Governor Geary had caused to be arrested and confined in Lecompton on the charge of murder in the first degree one hundred and seven free State men, who are mostly under the charge of Col. Titus.

H. Miles Moore, of Leavenworth, was arrested on the

2d inst. while at Kansas City, en route East, by Surveyor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 10, 1855. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held here lass night. Colonel Boyce, M. C., spoke for an hour and a half. He advocated resistance to a Fremont administra-There was great excitement.

Another Accession to Fremont.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9, 1856.

Geo. S. Coffee, editor of the democratic Ecening Argus.
and who has just returned from stumping the State for
Buchanan, joined the democratic Fremont Club last night,
and made a speech embracing the republican cause. He and made a speech embracing the republican cause. He was also Corresponding Secretary of the Keystone Club, and accompanied that club to the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. Coffee formally announced to Mr. Buchanan his nomination, when the club visited Wheatland, returning from Cincinnati. He was also the orator of the Fourth of July democratic meeting at Independence square.

News from the Platus

Sr. Love, Oct. 11, 1856.
The Cuoncil Bluff Bugle of the 14th ult. says that a gen tleman just arrived from Fort Kearney reports that a ro mor had reached the fort that Colonel Babbett's train has been attacked by the Cheyenne Indians, and that but on man escaped.

The La Crosse Railroad Land Grant.

There are great rejoicings here to night in consequence of the passage of the bill granting lands to the La Crosse Railroad. A large meeting was held, and there was a grand torchlight procession of citizens, military and fire men in honor of the event.

Paper Mill Destroyed by Fire.

The old paper mill belonging to Persae & Brooks, a Windsor Locks, was destroyed by fire this evening.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11, 1856.
There were five deaths by pellow fever at Charlesto

Arrival of the City of Manchester. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1856 A steamer was signalled off the Capes of Delaware, sup

posed to be the City of Manchester, from Liverpool, o Movements of Southern Steamships.
ARRIVAL OF THE KNOXVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 11, 1866. The steamship Knoxville arrived at her dock this rning, from New York, is fitty six hours.

ARRIVAL OF THE MARION AT CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 11, 1856. The steamship Marion, arrived here at four o'clock th (Saturday) morning.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA Oct. 11, 1856.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania 5, 83%; Reading Railroad. 40%; Long Island Bailrand. 12%; Morris Canal,

New Omnay, vania Railross, 49%.

New Omnays, Oct. 10, 1856
Cotton has advanced an eighth, and is quoted at 123% a 125% for middling; sales of the week 25,500 bales. Receipts less than last year, 20,689. Market firm. Coffee, Rio, 10% c. a 113% c. etock at this port 41,000 bags. Flour dull. Wheat also dull. Fork dull. Money easier. Exchange on London 9%. Freights unchanged. The weather has been very wet.

Exchange on London 9%. Freights unchanged. The weather has been very wet.

ALRANY, Oct. 11—1 P. M.

Barley—\$1 20 for two rowed, \$1 26 a \$1 26 \(\) for four rowed, and \$1 20 for Cayuga. Sales, 10,500 bushels. Oats 44c. per bushel. State measure. Corn, affoat, 64\(\) co. etc. Maint—Sales 7,000 bushels, winter made, at \$1 50. Wheat—Sales 3,900 bushels of spring, at \$1 31.

Flour firm; 1,100 bbls, at \$5 75 for common State; \$6 12\(\) a \$5 25 for choice Michigan; \$6 44 a \$6 50 for extra Wisconsin and Indiana. Wheat firmer; sales, 31,000 bushels, at \$1 14 a \$1 15 for Hillinois spring; \$1 17 for Wisconsin club. Corn, unchanged; sales, 20,000 bushels, at \$60\(\) c. a 51c. Whiskey, 34c. Canal freights to New York, 16c. a 16\(\) c. for corn, and 20c. a 21c. for wheat.

Theatrical, Musical, &c. NIRLO'S GARDEN -Young Hengler is and

the entertainments to morrow night, with his marvellous feats on the tight rope. The Ravels fellow in their great comicality of the "Four Lovers," and the highly popular fairy spectacle entitled "Hanche."

BROTGHAN'S BOWERT.—If this house is not packed to

morrow evening, it will not be for lack of attractions of morrow evening, it will not be for lack of attractions of the most tempting description. First, we are offered the effective drama of "Love and Duty." then, the patriotic affair of the "Fireman's Victory." and, finally, "Dred."

BURYON'S NAW THEATRIE.—To morrow evening, Mr. and Mrs. Davenpert, Miss Polly Marshall, and Messers. Burton, Fisher and T. Piscide are to play in the drama of "The Wreckers." Myle Ducy Barre and others follow in a new ballet divertisement, and the whole closes with "The Whites and the Browns."

Whites and the Browns."

WALLACK'S THEATES—A drama called "The Prima Donna" is to be played for the first time here to-morrow night. Miss agnes Robertson enacts a part in which she has created much sensation elsewhere. "Love and Money" follows, with Messra. Bourcleault, Blake and Walcot, Mesdames Hoey and Vernon in the cast.

CHAMMERS STREAT THEATER.—Manager Eddy is still actively engaged in adding to the reputation of this little theatre, which has suddenly sprung into popularity under his direction. Three excellent pieces are tendered for to-morrow night, viz. The "Shoemaker of Toulouse," "Horse shoe Robinson" and the "New York Fireman."

BARNEN'S AMERICAN MUSICUM —To morrow will be a re-gular gala day at the Museum. People will flock thither to get a fair view of the Firemen's parade, to gaze on Tom Thumb, the big snakes and other curiosities. In a dramatic way, "Romance Under Difficulties" will be given in the afternoon, and the comis drama of "Giralda" at night.

st night.

Broadway Varieties.—The lively sensation created among the numerous frequenters of this piessant little theatre, by the spirited style in which the juvenile artists perform their parts in the military drama of 'The Invincibles,' and the farce of the 'Irish Broom Maker,' renders it unnecessary to after the bills.

CHERTY & WOOD'S MINSTERM'S still contrive to fill their clegant ball every night, no matter how great may be the attractions offered elsewhere. To morrow evening, they ender a large number of fine songs, dazces, &c., and their amous monkey piece, called "Woffo," in which George is at home.

The Broken's struck on the most auriforous vein of

THE BUCKLEY'S STUCK ON the most auriforous voin of luck when they entered their new, spacious and beautiful hall. Though a large place, it is often too full for bodily comfort. To morrow night, we are to have George, Bishop, and the band, in some of their best songs, &c., and the farce of "All Moonshine."

ENTIRE HALL.—This place was througed last week by the admirers of novel, comical, eccentric and fancy dancing, and there will doubtiess be a repetition of the rush during the present week, for those renowned dancers, Das. Bryant, John Diamond and Ben. Mallory are still on the boards. the boards. Charless Demonstration.—A series of dramatic Terpsichorean and vocal entertainments will be given under the direction of Mr. John Brougham, at the Acade my of Music, next Tuesday afternoon and evening, for the annual benefit of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.

Mr. Liongi Goldswip is amusing the Canadians with

City Politics. FOR AIMERICAN NOMINATIONS—THIRD WARD, FOR Aiderman—Thomas McKnight, Councilman—James A. Mandeville, Assessor—Edwin N. Hyde, School Commissioner—Charles W. France, School Inspector—Amos Stockey, School Treaters—D. S. Hoyt, L. C. Bunker, Constable—Alexander Bates.

A FREE DEFIAL.—The Petersburg (Va.) Den that it ever said that it had "got to hating and desires the Herald to insert the contradiction well, consider it done. But how about free spe

A BUCHANAN FLECTOR OUT FOR FREMORY. A Bremann Firework out for Francht.—seary G. Webb, the Buchanan candidate for Presidential elector in the Third Congressional district of Wisconsin, has ome out for Fremont. He publishes a long and conclusive letter, giving the rea one for the step. He sake:—
"Does any one believe that James Buchanan unier-stands the constitution better in 1866 than he did in 1848, when a Cabinet officer and a constitutional adviser of the President?—better than he did during a long serie of

years as a member of each branch of Congress ?-be

years as a member of each branch of Congress?—beter than its framers and early expounders? James Buhanan is ambitious, and his views, as expressed eight yars ago, stand in the way of its gratification. A "change" vasf necessary, that the ambition of his whole life mignt be ratified." And concludes his letter as follows:

Understanding, as I dy, that Col. John C. Fremont as a firm and reliable democrat, as democracy was knownand expounded by the party in its days of purity and fidelity, and knowing that he is both right and democratic upon the subject of slavery, and opposed to the plundering policy of the Osiend circular, and the squatter soveregnity or pro-slavery dogmas of the Cincinnati platform, shall give my vote, and exert whatever influence I posess for Fremont'and fredom.

Theason Darinko by Junga Thourson, or Visualya. Theason Durinko By Judge Thompson, or Vinginia.

Judge Thompson, of the Brooke Circuit Court, in a recent charge to the Grand Jury, has undertaken to define tra-

son against the State and against the Union. His options is published in the Wheeling Intelligencer of the 12th of Beptember, which has just come to hand. It is aimed at the free settlers of Kansas, but we think Gov. Wise mc

his confederates would do well to consider the following extracts on their own account:—
A conspiracy to subvert by force the government other United States, violently to dismember the Union, to coron repeal of a general law, or to revolutionize a Territrial government by force. If carried into effect by emboding and assembling a military body in a military posture is an overt act of levying war; and not only those who have arms, but those who periorm the various and essential parts which must be assigned to different persons, for his purpose of prosecuting the war, are guilty of the critic. (United States vs. Burr et. al. 4 Cranch, 470.)

This is precisely what the Missourians have been done.

This is precisely what the Missourians have been dong Speaking of allegiance to a State, he says:-

It covers all his pelitical obligations, save those which be owes to the government or the United States. This latter is a special allegiance, sacred, and should be n-violable within the sphere of its obligations. This sacred and inviolable allegiance to the United Stees

pg off. But further :-

ing off. But further:

Any internal action or external movement which sets up a separate State within the State, is an usurpation. It is dismemberment. It is revolutionary. It is treason under any definition of treason which has been given, of which exists in any civilized country. No sensible max who does not concede the right to punish it. The idea of the State implies order, government, obsdience. It is treason, then, to attempt to set up a State within a State.

What will the Richmond Foundation Variable. treason, then, to attempt to set up a case of the What will the Richmond Enquirer and New Orleans
Delta reply to this? Where is Jeff. Davis?

Next we have some curious physiological facts about the breeding of slaves. Who are the offenders? Whom

As a sanitary regulation, the fact is well established that the cross-breed has more intellect, but with great distinution of physical power. It is further alleged by observant and respectable men of science that the cross-breed is more lasolvious and given to lechery than the eriginal stock; that a mixel race, from this and other causes attribute to the mixed blood, cannot be perpetuated. Thirdehery and constitutional organization produces a pulsonary disthesis which extinguishes this mixed breed.

Throughout the charge there is an attempt to show that man is until for salf-powersmant and that reference

that man is unfit for self-government, and that reformers are fools. To prove this, a long extract is given from be "Tempest," in the "caustic irony of Gonzalo," which, no doubt, impressed the Grand Jury as good "Crowners" law. In puffing Virginia, at the close, he says:—

On her soil the Revolution commenced, on her soil it was gloriously consummated; there was no voice more dequent, there was no notice repirit of generosity, and the soil which she was no nobler spirit of generosity, and the soil which she

was no nobler spirit of generosity, and the soil which s gave for the seats of callabtened freedom is now ma-the mounded defence of those who cast their poisoned s rows at her perpetuity and her fame. We deny the assertion. The Revolution was com-

in" the North, by the resistance to the Tea and Stamp in the North, by the remainance to the Ica and Salary acts. The first blood was shed at Lexington. The tories maintained their adherence to the Crown longer in the Southern than in any other States, and more soldiers were alsed in the North than the South, by many thousands We do not say this reproachfully. Far from it. But it is evident that the Judge got a little out of his district this occasion and a little off the bench.

JOHN VAN BUREN.-This gentleman has been talking as Honesdale, Wayne county, Penn. No reports of his re cept speeches reach us. Perhaps they would not read straight. Freesoilism is on the Wayne with the Prince just

The Charleston Standard, of October 7, contains the address and resolutions of the committee renominating the Judge to Congress. It appears that in 1832 he enrolled men bered be still had a country, and that it was worth defending. He joined the Volunteers who went to the Florida war, commanded the Irish Volunteers, and served in a three months' campaign. In 1848 he supported Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, and subsequently opposed the scheme of separate secession. He recently received the appointment of United States District Judge, from the President. His popularity appears to be unabated, and he will probably be returned to Congress. PRADE FROM AN ENEMY.—The New Orleans Delta, of Oc-

tober 3, thus speaks of Mr. Banks' speech in Wall

where read this Wall street effort of Mr. Banks with the greatest attention, and in some portions with absolute admiration for the dexterity and power exhibited by the speaker. It is incomparably the ablest performance in its way since the commencement of the black republican movement; filled with startling statistics, which, if not true, are plausible at least, and glittering with a thousand points of sarcasm and humor. After perusing a column or two of his dexterous arguments, we could not help congratulating ourselves and the South on the fact that Mr. Brooks, when pugnaciously inclined, selected Sumner for personal chastisement instead of Banks; for if Sumner can be raised by a single whipping into the rank of a hero, Banks would have pulled himself upby the thong of a cowhide into the elevation of a god. It is undemable that he is a man of capacity, energy and talent, inductely superior to the vulgar demagogues associated with him in the black republican cause.

New York Politics as Viewed BY THE New Gribans

NEW YORK POLITICS AS VIEWED BY THE NEW GRIRANS DRITA.—This paper of the 3d inst., with some wit and considerable truth, says.—"In plain words, the politics of New York, while retaining their original eccentricity, have ceased to be any lenger intricate or mysterious, and a very acute eye is not requisite to perceive that in the ranks of "Fremont and Freedom" the bulk of the people

A Broomess Hano.—The Washington Union, of Oct. 9 calls Col. Fremont a "bloodless hero." Would be like, Union say.

No Mone Luck.—A correspondent of the Rep

Somer, of Nashville, of Oct. 5, contemplates the future bad lock of the Southern politicians, if now defeated:— "We can then have no more fortunate wars—no more judicious purchases of territory—no more annexing of in-

dependent States upon the Southern border."

Twitting on Facts.—The Louisville Journal of Oct 7,

The Knoxville Register, one of the most influential Buchanan organs in Tennessee, boldly proclaims that it would rather see Fremont elected than Fillmore. We could mention a "multitude of prominent Buchanan men in this city who have proclaimed the same thing.

The Atlanta, Ga., Intelligencer, a leading Buchanan paper in that State, grows still bolder. Hear it —
For our part, we do not scruple to say it, that we woulf roomer see Fremont, traitor as he is to the home of his birth, the Fresident of the United States than Mr. Fillmore, who have consequently the South and th

Several highly respectable gentlemen of Georgia have published their affidavits in the Augusta Chronicia, that the Bon. T. P. Safford, democratic elector for the Sevents district of Georgia, and, on the Joth of August, "Narrow down the election to Fillmore and Fremont, and I would to the Formont."

A VETERAN VOTER -The Portland Advertiser says that t the recent election in Maine, in the town of Garland, Rev. Father Sawyer, one hundred and one years of age,

for every President since Washington, and now will, if he lives, cast his vote for Fremont. REPUDIATING TRAIR LEADERS.—The St. Louis Democras

KRITIATING THEIR LEADERS.—The St. Louis Democrat, the leading Buchanan paper in Missouri, thus announces the arrival in that city of Senator Douglas:—

Stephen A. Douglas reached this city yesterday from Alton, and took quariers at the Planter's House. We commend this luminous individual to the kind regards of the Pierce office holders and others of this city, as the beef fellow of the man Richardson, who is said to have uttered that plous wish that Atchison and Stringfellow might be hung. We also express the nope that Judge Douglas will not be prevailed upon to say anything for or against Mr. Buchanan while in our city.

THE ENDORSER OF PIRICE'S CHARACTER REWARDED .- REV Henry Wood, formerly a clergyman of New Has who, when editor of the Congregational Journal, at Concord, in 1862, gave a certificate to the moral and Christian character of General Physics which certificate creat-